NOTES ON EGYPT.

A FEW POINTS, PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

PRIOR THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE. LONDON, July 21. The announcement of yesterday has cleared the air again. It was cleared by the bombardment; it was growing thick once more with the long delay of further action. Mr. Gladstone gave notice yesterday that on Monday he should move for a Vote of Credit for the Mediterranean service. A debate will naturally occur. The Government will then cate its case fully for the first time, and till then comment on what has occurred during the last ten days of diplomatic inaction may be premature. I I postpone mine at any rate; and content myself with a note or two on minor matters. I may say, however, that Mr. Gladstone's own triends, not to TO all the Twelink would be convert have waxed pretty official Processely. There are always difficial ties. The reasons against fighting, said somebody. mere logic, not a battle would ever in fillight. They are fought, however, and won.

From a merely political point of view, Mr. Gladstone's delay has been as mischievous at home as in It is clear the Tories are going to attack the Government on the ground, first, of want of foresight, accountly, want of energy. Why did you not have troops at Alexandria to land at once after the bombardment? Why did you not send them at once when you found they were wanted ! The answers can be anticipated. The best defence I have heard of the Government was volunteered by an eminent Continental diplomatist. "The English," said he, "did as much as the nerves of Europe would bear." The view is cleverly put, but every thing points to an opposite conclusion. If Admira Seymour had never fired a gun we should have been told the nerves of Europe would have been no more would they have been had treeps been sent to Malta ir advance, and sent on at once from Malta to Alexandria. What advantage Arabi has derived from the procrastination is new only too as and too well known here as elsewhere, With Prince Bismarck assenting in advance to anything England might do in Egypt, hairsplitting over formalities was clearly superfluous. What Prince Bismarck's motives might be matters less That he would like to see England and France cool to each other is more than probable. But they will be all the cooler after a joint expedition. Had England acted alone, France, like the rest of Europe, would have accepted the result.

The dispatches to some of the London papers have eeu of very unusual excellence. The account of the hombardment telegraphed to The Standard deserves to rank with the best pieces of modern work in journalism. It was full, accurate, sufficiently pieturesque, and quite free from superfluous ornament. Nothing published in any English paper of the ame date is to be compared with it for a moment. The author of it is Mr. Emerson, to whom the same paper was indebted for dispatches from the Transvaal also remarkable for genuine ability. Mr. Lanerson's work has the note of the true journalist. he correspondent of The Times had not the good fortune of his colleague in the bombardment. He was on board the gunboat Condor, the little craft under Lord Charles Berestord's command. The result was that we heard nearly as much about the Condor from this correspondent as about all the rest of the fleet together. The Conder, it is true, ewing to the gallantry and dash of her commander, was really a very conspicuous character. Her assault-hardly any other word describes it so wellon the Marabout fort was an exploit which recalls the spirit of Paul Jones. In these dars of calculated warfare such an outburst of individual daring and independence deserves all the praise it has received, and that is saying a great deal. At the same time the actual direct contribution of the Condor to the destruction of the Alexandria forts was less important than a reader of The Times narrative might have supposed. Mr. Emerson was on board the Monarch. His position was perhaps not more perilous, but it was more central, and the work of the Monatch horself was of a more serious kind than that of the Condor. The accounts of the other papers were in all respects inferior to these two.

more on an equality. The Times has come more to the front. It has, at any rate, been more copions than the others, and the able man who repres that journal shows great energy and grasp of the situation. He is, at the same time, a very active and argumentative politician, and there is perhaps ch more than is wanted of his own individuality. Of all the English correspondents at Alexandria it is to be said that they have shared the perils they have described. Affout they have shown themselves ready to face shot and shell, and ashore the knives of Arab assassins; not to speak of mobs and explosions. They have done their work under a climate of great heat, and have done a great deal of it. Altogether they have been a credit to their profession, and their profession seems in no particular harry to take credit to itself or award due measure to the brave and brilliant men who lift journalism a step higher by their devotion and capacity and courage. The public looks on in wonder at the quantity of readable matter turned out each morning for its eager perusal. Never so much telegraphed before, say people with short memories; which is nonsense.

Since then, the two leading journals have been

Lord Charles Beresford ought in common politeness to have a paragraph to himself. It shall be a brief one. He has become all at once one of the heroes of Alexandria. Heretofore he has been known in London as one of the "Prince's set "-a phrase with a very definite meaning to those with whom it has any. He belongs to a family celebrated in ways too various to be particularized He won the affections of his future King by his brilliant proficiency in practical joking, which is a branch of the fine arts known to be in favor with the Heir Apparent. Whether the details of his best-known jokes are of a kind to be safely imparted to a distant public is a question which I must think over till next week. Of Lord Charles Beresford's courage there never was any question whatever. It is his very smart bandling of his ship and the degree of administrative ability he has given proof of on shore which have perhaps slightly surprised the miscellaneous multitude now cheering him on to glory. It is only one more case of giddy youth being sobered by new responsibilities. The correspondents have made a here of him. which they certainly would never have done had he not contributed a good deal of raw material.

The Positivists have come to the rescue of the other Impracticables. Professor Beesly is out with a protest a column long and more against the Government and its Egyptian policy. This enlarges number of Arabi's English partisans by. I should think, as many as six or eight. Sir William Gregory, who preached Egyptian Nationalism and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who has been prophetic of a new Islam with Arabi as a modern Mohammed, have retired for the moment into obscurity. It may in terest you to recall the name of Sir William Gregory as once a rather conspicuous partisan of the Southern Rebels. He is a man of delightful personal traits, and with a perfect genius for getting on the wrong side in politics. Leaving out these two, the Arabi party in England seems now to include men with whom fanaticism is a profession. These are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who adds a fresh craze to his long-standing craze for Local Option; Mr. Peter Rylands, known affectionately in the House is Peter, which perhaps describes him sufficiently for the present purpose; Mr. Passmore Edwards, whose Radicalism is of the newest halfpenny pattern; and about six other members of Parliament. I don't include Mr. Bright or others who are opposed to intervention on intelligible though regrettable grounds. But this list is strictly limited to the faction who seem to believe that a minority must be right because it is a minority; or, in some cases, that England must be in the wrong abroad, because she is England. In both these proposicions the

has opened fire on the American Admiral at Alexandria. If anything could add to English appre ciation of Admiral Nicholson's friendly and gallant bearing, an outburst of Irish | fury would be the The public expressions of gratitude or rather of admiring recognition of the spirit shown by our people are many. So are the private. The accounts telegraphed here have not been voluminous, but they have been sufficient to set the whole business in its true light. One correspondent painted the scene for us in a sentence—the ships of every other nationality steaming out of the harbor in grim silence, while the Americans cheered every British ship they passed, and American bands played " God Save the Queen." So later, after the marines had been landed. When danger came, and the French and Italians went off to the safe refuge of their ships, the answer of the commander of the American sixty is reported to have been that he nessed by would stick by the English. The very sciences libet out the memory of the diplomenter blanders of Mr. Bancroft Davis, whose retirement Land the pleasure There have always been men who believed in Walt till till the magine of ing brotherhood over the world. Mr. Forster has over and over again said that the future belongs to the two Anglo-Saxou nations with their offspring. provided they choose to agree in claiming it. And at Alexandria they did agree. It will take more than all the dynamite of such ruffians as Rossa to blow as apart again.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LOGIC.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LOGIC.

[Extracts from his speech to support of the vote of Credit.]

There have been periods in this history at which it has been emartably believed, even in this sountry, that the military party was the popular party and was stranging for the liberties of Egypl. There is not the smallest ray or shired of evidence to support had contention. In truth, military violence and he regimen established by military violence are absorbed in the military force and they incompatible with the growth and the existence of freedom. The reign of Cromwell was a great reign, but it did nothing for English freedom, because it was he rule military force, and it has not left on the strained not in the in many respects base and degrading rule of its successor, Charles II. The reign of Napoleou was a plendar beign, but founded on military power, it did nothing for freedom in France, but tended rather to increase the embartassments which have continually longed the succeeding instory of a great and noble ma-

THE TELEGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.-This afternoon the Excentive heard of the Consolidated Telegraphers' Pro-tective Association met to consider the existing strike of the operators at Denver, Col. The Denver operators are not members of the association and struck for an advance in wages without consulting it. The matter was discussed and it was decided that it would be unwise to begin a general strike, at present. The Denver strikers will receive the full support of the organization as it is considered that they have a just grievance. All the members of the United Telegraphers and the Brotherhood, which are now one association, have been in formed of the Denver strike and instructed to remain away until it has been settled.

The executive officers also had under consideration many of the grievances under which the telegraphers many of the grevances and the many suffer, and will take steps to secure their abolishment. Several of the organizers who have been working through the west and South reported thorough organizations. A great many communications were read from operators in Chanda and in parts of the United States not yet visited by the organizers, expressing great enthusiasm and urgoutly asking for means of entering the organization, and it was decoded to place seven addingual organization, and it was decoded to place seven addingual organizers in the field. The organizers' reports to the executive officers showed that their work had not been confined to the operators alove, but embraced chief operators, mangers, train dispateners, line repair men, clerks, and in fact nearly all branches of the service. A communication from Denver was read, showing that the strikers had the sympathy of the leading business men in that community and the support of a number of secret organizations. The strikers had had the case before the public, with the claim that their movement for higher salaries was to keep competent men from going out of the business and leaving it in the hands of poorly paid and incompetent operators.

The recover from all of the branch organizations in the in different parts of the country suffer, and will take

the business and leaving it in the mains of poorly pass and incompetent operators.

The reports from all of the branch organizations in the country indicated to the executive officers that the feel-ing was at white heat among the operators, but the executive officers are confident that no general move-nent will be made until ordered in accordance with the laws of the association. Just when matters will come to a climax, the officers say, will depend upon the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company in abeliashing certain regulations of the Grand Chief Operator of the United Telegraphers and Brotherbood left here of the United Telegraphers and Brotherhood left here for New-York to-night by urgent request, to pay a visit to the New-York and Brooklyn assembles of the organ ization and talk over matters concerning the interests of the telegraphers.

QUIET AT MCKEESPORT.

McKeesport, Penn., Aug. 5 .- It is orderly here to-day, the non-union men being unmolested. The authorities began to make arrests last night, which had a quieting effect. They have also posted the Riot Act work at 5 o'clock this morning, while the women tion. The Irish Irreconcilables belong under the last category. Mr. Beesly is not in Parliament, and the enumeration of Positivists and Parliamentarians may be confusing. But it does not matter.

Lam glad to see that Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn

FRESH AIR FOR CHILDREN.

SEVEN PARTIES IN ONE DAY. FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN ON

THEIR WAY TO COUNTRY HOMES. Four Fresh Air parties left the Grand Central Depot by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad yesterday, bound for the green pastures and still waters of Connecticut. The first party started at 8 a. m. and consisted of seventy children bound for Gramby; the second delegation, numbering fifty-four, departed at noon for Milford; the third instalment, comprising thirty-seven children. took the 3 o'clock train in the afternoon for Orange; and with it went a fourth small company, consisting of five persons, whose destination was Westport. Of the hundred and sixty-six children in the four parties the average of the ages was probably between five and six years, the youngest child being less than generally the case, and the boys were mis very voung. The children were selected for the me part from the crowded tenement-houses of the city,

brooklyn. One of the ladies, who has selected many hildren for Fresh Air parties, gave a Thinken reporter an account of the amount of preparation remired to render the average tenement-house child fit to travel and to take a place in a family in which ideas of cleanliness prevail. "In the first place," said she, "we usually cut the child's bair very close; in many cases this is absolutely necessary. Then it must have a thorough washing; the word 'bath' scarcely expresses the idea sufficiently. In many instances, I have no doubt, the children are washed for the first time in their recollection when they are made ready to travel with our parties.

Mr. Parsons, by apparently being in a dozen maters at once, was able to straighten out everything before the train started. When the cars were about half way out of the depot a woman came in with five persons who were to be sent to Westrort, Conn., on this train, Sie seemed very much surprised that the train had not waited for her. As it was she was collect to wait in the depot until the deporture of the 3 d'elock train, when the Westport party joined the one for Orange. The children who went to adition will be entertained by Mrs. Edward Higley, Mrs. L. F. Balewin. Mrs. Ephraim Sanford, Mrs. W. L. F. Balewin. Mrs. Lanes Mrs. Charles Luke, Mrs. Lather line, Mrs. James Benjamin, Mrs. George W. Coy, Mrs. Henry C. Platt, Mrs. S. M. Keeler, Missuse Morwin, Miss Jennie Swift, Deacon A. A. Baidwin and James Duncau.

Susae Morwin, Mass Duncau.

Baidwin and James Duncau.

Thirty-seven children started for Orange, Conn.

Thirty-seven children started for Orange, Conn.

on the 3 o'clock train. Twelve of them were select
ed by Mrs. King. or Hudnerial School No. 5, Breek
ed by Mrs. Kolt, or the ed by Mrs. King. of Industrial School Ac, 9, Bread, 197; eleven were provided by Mrs. Kolt, of the Last Side Chanel, and twelve were brought by Mr. Gibert, of Camp Chingel. They, like the children of the other parties, keenly showed the becessity for just such a visit as they are about to mass, and they were exclusively their good fortune in being able to go, the Westpothive were taken on that train. The party was accompanied by Mrs. Kolt.

A DELEGATION PROME MR. ADLER'S KINDERGARTED A party of eighty-four children took the trail vesterday morning to enjoy the exhibaration o country life at Sherman, a town about 250 miles from New-York on the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Ratiroad. Tweive boys and girls from Camp Chapel arrived at the ferry at the foot of Chambersest, as early as 8,30 in the morning. The boat connecting with the train left at 9 o'clock. The seventy-two children who made up the rest of the party are members of Felix Adlor's free kinder garren. Their arrival was anxiously expected at the ferry-house until the hour of departure was the ferry-house until the hour of departure was close at hand, but no children appeared. The little band of twelve were photed neross the river, where they enseanced themselves in one corner of the special car which had been engaged for the excursion. It was the last moment, and arrangements were being made with the mother of one of the children to go with the party in her of the expected grardians, when all of a sudden one of the little girls in the car exclaimed: "Unter they come." Sure chough, they came poli-"There they come!" Sure enough, they came pel mell, at the top of their speed, "rowding one at other to and fro in their childish apprehension le other to and from their childish apprehension less the engine should start and leave them. These boys and girls were in charge of J. Bamberger, a German, who holds the belin of the kindergarten, and who was fuming with excitement on account of the laste which he had been obliged to make. In the harry the hunch-wagon had osen left on the other side, and dark were the forebodings of some of the youngsters less they should go hingry until nightfall. The children were accompanied by five of their teachers, and the exercises of the kindergarten will be continued when the party arrives at sherman. A few hours will be devoted every day to this work. The expense of forwarding the children is to be borne by a friend of the enterprise, whose this work. The expense of forwarding the children is to be borne by a friend of the enterprise, whose name is withheld, and the twelve children who are not connected with the kindergarten will be distributed among several other benefactors who have offered them accommodation. Many of the parents went to the station to see their children of, and some seemed refuctant to see them disappear as

Fund. The last car on the train had been reserved for the children, who filled scats, aisle and windows. It was said that another car would be attached for the children, but this was not done. As a conse-quence, three of the mothers of the children did not get oil when the train started, thinking that it was only switching. The train slowed up after passing through the tunnel, and let the women off. One of thom fell while alighting, and was slightly braised.

THE LAST PARTY FOR THE DAY, The seventh and last party for the day of children sent out into the country through THE TRIB-UNE Fresh Air Fund left this city at 4:30 p. m. The little ones numbered fifty-one, their ages ranging tained for two weeks by people living along the line of the New-York and New-England Railroad, in Connecticut. Twelve children were left at Forestville, twelve at Ferryville and twenty-seven at Bristol. The party was chosen by the authorities of Grace Chapel and the Sisters of St. Mary, connected with Trinity Parish. When the coul-dren boarded the train on the New-York City and The panaged passenger agent of the rationed lend refixed to make any reduction in rates on account of the party, and full fare was paid for the challen. It was the best time to the bases of the Frank 113 Family and Harman seeking recreation and health through the aid of generous people, at fares lower than the usual schedule. In the sax years of its history the Presh Air Fund never before failed to quarter-fare for the transportation of children

A RECEPTION AT SCRANTON. A PARTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND POURTEEN CHIL DREN ENTERTAINED BY A VOLUNTEER COM-

MITTEE OF CITIZENS. (BY THERURAPH TO THE IMPUSE) SCHANTON, Penn., Aug. 5.—The party of 114 children sent out this morning by The THIBUNE Fresh Air Fund, for a formight's sojourn among the arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raviroad, under the charge of C. H. Treadwell, of Oswego Frederick Greeke and Mrs. S. J. Hutchinson, and the First Presbyterinu Church, Scranton, marshalled the refreshment of the little ones, who ranged in appeared to enjoy their trip-the first to most o them outside the great thoroughfares and byway

through New-Jersey and acress the Pocono Mounjoy of the children, and encomiums were bestowed

After a halt of fifteen minutes here, the train ire caused by the little travellers' relish of

IN THE CHENANGO VALLEY.

ARRIVAL OF FORTY-PIVE CHILDREN AT EARLYHLE AND LUBANON-INCIDENTS ON THE WAY-THE BENEVOLENT ENTERTAINERS.

ga hering of villagers and townspeople at the sta-Railroad yesterday afternoon, to meet the party of forty-five children sent to this place for a two weeks' vacation by THE TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund. The party numbered forty-cials when it left Utica, but one child was left at Poolville, a village a few miles above here, and two were carried on to Sherburne, to complete the party left at that place yesterday. Nunction of the children left here to go to Lebanon, six miles distant. The children enjoyed the ride from Troy, there being only a few cases of "car sickness" among them. They were full of questions as to what they would se and what they could do when they got to the coun

"Do they allow hunting in the place where I am going to asked a boy of the TRIBUNE correspond-

"I think so. Why ?" said the correspondent. "Oh, nothing; only I brought this along and thought I might hunt some," and he displayed a bean-snapper," adding, as he pointed to his companion, " He's got one, too. We thought we'd hunt and sort of pay our way out there."

One little girl sat in the cars with the corners of her mouth drawn down and evidently about to cry. " What is the matter?" was asked.

"I forgot to take Sue."

"Who is Sue !" A shake of the head was the only answer.

"Is she your sister?" Another shake of the

Your brother !" Shake again.

Happy thought; " Your doll ! "Yes, sir. And she wanted to go to the country

ver so much.' When the party reached Utica it was met by J. C. P. Kincaid, who conducted them to his house in Broad-st. Mr. Kincaid's house is surrounded by

spacious and handsome grounds and there pre-parations had been made to give the young travellers dinner. After the children had been presented to an abundance of comp and water they were taken to the well-filled tables spread on the lawn, and in a short time the tables spread on the lawn, and in a short table to fulness was transferred from the tables to the children. Mr. Tappen had given the party break-fast at Troy, but the children had travelled many miles since then, and breaklast under any circum-stances seldom dismelines a child for dimer. After dinner the children enjoyed themselves strolling ander the trees and through the beautiful garden

and swinging in a hammock.

A gentleman who was present was struck with
A gentleman who was present was struck with
astonishment at the good behavior of the young
astonishment and by at the readiness with which astonishment at the good behavior of the young fork, and especially at the readiness with which a child, after enjoying for a time the delights of the hammeck, would give it up to another. "Why," said he, "I thought there would be a regular fight over that hammock," The attraction that vies with the hammeck was a clump of currant bushes on which the fruit hung thick and tempting. The children made in attack on them as soon as they were discovered, and it required the greatest care to prevent the city girls and boys from making themseives sick by an over-induigence in the betries. When it came time to go to the train Mr. Kincaid pinned one of This ImBUNE badges on the lappel of his coat, and led the way to the station, where he saw the pirty safely abourd the cars on the Delaware, Lachawanna and Western Railroad.

The passengers on the tram in which the children came were all very much interested in them, man said the first thing that he would do who

man said the first thing that he would do when he got home would be to try and find homes for a party of "Thistung Fresh Air children."

When the forty-three for this place and Lebanon arrived here yesterday afternoon the people who were to entertain them were at the station with carriages to take them to their homes. The children were tired and cross from the tedious ride from Utica, but the sight of the green fields and trees and the prospect of being driven in a carriage through all this enchantment speedily put them in good spirits and good humor, and they went away as happy and as lively as a lot of birds just out of their cages.

More than one car full.

It would have warmed the heart of old Saint Nicholas to have seen the 114 eager children who started yesterday morning by the Delaware, Lack awanna and Western Railroad for a two weeks' acquaintance with the country. Their destination was Whitney's Point—a village about thirty miles north of Binghamton, N. Y. Two of the children will stop at Chenango Station, about ten miles north of Binghamton. The Station, about ten miles north of Binghamton. The children will have a ride of 236 miles and two weeks of general jollity, and will return at 8 p. m. on Angust 19. C. H. Treadwell was in charge of the pacty, which was made up as follows: From the East Side De Witt Memorial Chapel, 22; from the Last Side De Witt Memorial Chapel, 22; from the Last Side Chapel, 22; from the Chapel, 51; from Gotham Court, from the Howard Mission, 12; from Gotham Court, from the De Witt Memorial Chapel, 11; from St. Themass, 11. The Manor Chapel, 11; from St. Themass, 11. The many control of the pacty destined for Lebanon stayed here

ris Newton, George King, the Rev. J. G. Benson, Kirk Nash, Calvin Sawdy, Mrs. J. Reynolds, Al-bertine Sawdy, Charles Sheffield, Gilbert Sawdy, Frank Baker, Mrs. A. C. Ackley, James Dye, Mrs. Truman Billings, T. J. Cook, John Morgan, J. Bar-slow, Mrs. Reach

Truman Billings, T. J. Cook, John Morgan, J. Barssow, Mrs. Beach.
Lebauon-J. A. Head, W. G. Hatch, W. M. Laselle, J. Fisk, A. Dunham, Mrs. Henry Seymour, George Baker, Silas Seymour, S. Lindsay, Newton Niles, Lewis Tallet.
Poolville-Mrs. Esther A. Shepardson.

"FOUR CHILDREN AND A FRACTION."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: Enclosed please find check for \$12.25, a contribution to the "Fresh Air Fund." The amount fair. They started with the hope of selling enough to send one little child into the country, and their delight was great when they found they had taken in enough to send "four children and a fraction of a child," as one of them gleefully shouted. Would trat the amount was much greater. Bespectfully. N. A. PAUNDERS.

**Newport*, K. I., Aug. 4, 1882.

| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. | and the Colombia has been a |
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| please communicate with Mr. Parsons at THE | THIRDSE |
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A RING FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

CADET SCUDDER KNOCKED OUT OF TIME. LEFT INSENSIBLE ON THE GROUND-THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY-A COURT-MARTIAL TO BE

PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 5 .- A fight which

ook place here on Wednesday between Caders Cook and emider continues to be the chief topic of conversation at the post. The spot where the " mill " came off is a se-cluded place between the full on which are the ruins of deervatory. The facts in the case, as gathered by a THIBUNE correspondent yesteriny, are as follows: From time imme morial in the history of the Academy it has been the cuators for the third classmen, or "yearings" to make the new cadets or "plehs" do work for them while in Island, and the fight came off on Wednesday morning.

Took is eighteen years old, about five feet eight inches to height and weights about 150 pounds. Sendder is height and weight about the same height. His weight is twenty-one and about the same height. His weight is twenty-one and about the same height. His weight is said to least that of Cook. The two cadets were strangers to each other, but the Rhode Island accepted the championship of his chass and send-caded accepted the championship of his chass and send-caded accepted the championship of his chass and send-cade of every person who will pay admission are to see it; the fighters and their backs man, was chosen referce. Cadet Heary acceds as second for for seculder and Cook Conshand as second for Cook. From the first Cook had it all his own way, putting in hard and swift bows, which Scoulder could nether a date first the lighters tached by is lashed the same up to the serated, however, promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly, and stood the storm of blows without weaken promotly and stood the storm of blows without weaken. romptly, and stood the sound of lower transfer undering des-tig. The digit lasted for some time, sendider undering des-erate efforts to get at his autogomet. Finally there ame a time when sender did not respond to the all of "time." The referee medared the figur-yer, and Cook Jackson and Conahan started o run away from the spot. Sendier had been necked down and was lying as he had failen on the

knocked down and was lying as he had failen on the turf.

"Come, get up," said Henry, "you have fought like man and nobody blames you."

Sendder did not respond, and his second, bending over lim, saw that he was tusenside. Henry then called at ter the other cadets, who stooped in their flight. "Surely, gentemen," said Henry, coming up to them, "surely, gentemen," said Henry, coming up to them, "surely, gentemen," said Henry, coming up to them, and in the was tusenside. Henry then called a failed not come to time. The difference between these sayage and brutal glove-rate soudder, and treat to revive him. Cook was at the called a failed not contain the contained and running to a negaboring spring he had and endeavoured by every means to bring him to reclose case.

I high-beet pedier happened to be passing along the to take there are

peraised. His lace is body, and his linguises are not considered serious, General Howard and his Adjutant-teneral were both away yesterday, but THE TRIBUNE's correspondent saw Lieutenant Woods, Acting Adjutant-teneral, and also Colonel Miller, who is Commandant of Cadets in place of Leutenant-Colonel largell, who was releved yesterday. Both of these gentlemen expressed great regrot that the affair had taken

oce.
1 do not understand it," said Colonel Miller. "In my time we used to have our quarries and agains, out they were all of a personal nature. This seems to be a class affair. It is something that has sprung up since I was a callet."

Cook is a good-natured, attractive young man, and this

Cook is a good-natured, attractive young man, and this is the first offense of any consequence which he has committed since he has been at the Academy. He is the last person one would suspect of being the principal in a prize-light. His chief anxiety how seems to be not about himserf but about his adversary. Even among the "pleas" there is no hostile feeling toward him, "It was a fair fight," said one of them to the Thintone correspondent yesterday, " and Mr. Cook was not to blame. "The "pleas" are always careful to prefix the "Mr. "when speaking of or to a cadet in a class above them, scudder was for two years, it is said, a practising lawyer in Mississippi previous to his entering the Milliary Academy. As soon as Scudder is recovered there will be a court-martial, and the probable result will be the expalsion of all concerned in the

COLD WATER ON A GOSPEL MEETING. Gospel meetings have been held in a tent at Gra-

Gospel meetings have been heid in a tent at Gra-ham-ave, and Varet-st., Brooklyn, by the Kev. Alexander Hamilton Kirkland, for several months. After a good andience has been collected by ser-vices conducted in the street, an adjournment is vices conducted in the sale and an approximate the sale and a sale awanna and western Rainoad for a two weeks accommon and western Rainoad for a two weeks accommon with the country. Their destination was Whitney's Point—a village about thrty miles north of Binghamton, N. Y. Two of the children will stop at Chemango the children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children will have a ride of 236 intes and two children were granded to the hardy, which was made up as follows: Front the base of the Atonement, 12; from the Howard Mission, 12; from Gotham Court of the East Single Chapel, 22; from the though of the Atonement, 12; from the Howard Mission, 12; from Gotham Court of the seem the best of the atonement, 12; from the Howard Mission, 12; from Gotham Court of the seem the best of the atonement, 12; from the Howard Mission, 12; from Gotham Court of the seem the best of the atonement, 12; from Hope Chapel, 11; from St. Themas's, 11. The preacher children were generally clean and bright-leading, the resolution of the party destined for the children were generally clean and bright-leading, the resolution of the party destined for the children were generally clean and bright-leading, the res

GLOVE-FIGHTS ILLEGAL.

THE OPINION OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL ANDREWS'S LET-TER TO THE MAYOR-DECISIONS OF THE ENG-LISH COURTS-TO WHAT PERSONS WHO ENGAGE

IN OR WITNESS GLOVE-FIGHTS ARE LIABLE. George P. Andrews, Assistant Counsel to the Corporation, yesterday sent a written opinion to the Mayor declaring that the intended glove-fight between Sullivan and Wilson is prize-fight within the meaning of the law. The opinion was called forth by the letter of Henry Bergh, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, addressed to Mayor Grace and transmitted by him to Mr. Whitney, Counsel to the Corporation. In Mr. Wuitney's absence Mr. Andrews wrote the opinion. In it he sets forth at great length the grounds upon which he bases his conclusion. He begins with a statement, and proof by citations from English and American mouly known as prior ngless are unlessed as common law and independency of any statute prohiorting them, and that each of the actual fighters

It being clear, therefore, that even in the absence of a prohibitory statiste, prize-fights are illegal at common law, the question is, does the fact that the lighters wear gives enough the the districts wear as the fact that the ingitters wear in the recent case of Queen against Joseph Collins—alias "Ing" Wilson—and others. In this case Joseph Collins was referred before the General Quarter and the fact the General Quarter and the fact the General Quarter.

recent case and others. In this case Joseph Comme of united others were tried before the General Quar-Sessions of the Pance for the County of Lelecsier, don October 13, 1878, for assembling together for a purples of a price-frait the Indeterment mained six other counts—three of them for mained six other counts—three of them for and of their daty, and three others for countor assaults the same constandes. It was given in evidence that the same constandes.

figut, as usually carried on, is not to all intents and pur-poses a print light. It certainly has every important char-

once diarmed, and ranning to a negaboring spring he failed his cap with water, and, taking his failed antagonist's lead in his lap, bathed his face and made and endeavored by every means to bring him to conceions ess.

A inger-beer pedier happened to be passing along the road in his wagor, and the eadets halled him and asked him to take their inschaling companion to the hospital. He consented, and sender was placed on top of the beer baxes and, secondar his face and the loopital. As soon as sender he been placed in a few of their cadets made their escape, going out of one door as Dr. Alexander, the post-surgeon, was coming at another. They were dentified, noveyer, and subsequently after reaching the hospital Scudder revived, but was then specific Scudder's condition. The most popular one was that he had lost the use of ats lower limits and it was doubtful if he wond recover it. On inquiry at the hospital, however, it was learned that all the reports as to his dangerous condition were greatly aggregated. His face is badily bruised, but there are no brinses on his body, and his higures are not considered scrious. General Howard and his Adjutant-teneral were both away yesterday, but there are four than the face is badily bruised, but there are no brinses on his body, and his higures are not considered scrious. General Howard and his Adjutant-teneral were both away yesterday, but there are hot tonsidered scrious. General Howard and his Adjutant-teneral were both away yesterday, but there are hot tonsidered scrious. General Howard and his Adjutant-teneral were both away yesterday, but there are hot tonsidered scrious. General Howard and his Adjutant-teneral were both away yesterday, but there are hot tonsidered scrious dependence of the subject of prize-fight.

statutes of this State on the subject of prize-fighting, and concludes his opinion as tollows

ing, and concludes his opinion as follows:

In view of the decisions above cited, I have no doubt that a glove-fight, as described in your latter and as tennily conducted, is a prize-fight within the meaning of both of these statutes. A fight with gloves would be nose the loss a fight with fists within the meaning of the act of 1856, if that part of that tatute is still in force. The word "mist," however, is omitted in the set of 1856, which refers merely to "ring or prize-fights," and a glove-fight is a ring or prize-fight which the meaning of this statute. Whether the actual fighters can be indirect upon the other in the course of a fight is of no consequence. If the statute obvers such assaults and can be midical under it; if not they are certainly twinctable for the common-law offence of assault. As to other persons, it is entirely clear inst under the act of 1859 every person who sets on foot, instignies, promotes, aids, abets, exceptions or the common-law offence of assault. the common-law offence of assault. As to other persons, it is entirely clear that under the act of 1859 every person who sets on foot, instigntes, promotes, akis, abets, encourages, or does any act toward the furtherance of a prize-flight or glove-fight in this state is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be indisted and punished for the same. So far as the prevention of public glove-fights like the one which recently took pince at the Madison Square Garden is concerned, the powers of the police, both under the concerned, the powers of the police, both under the common law and under these statutes, are most ample. If two persons publicly commence to assault each other, they and all persons present adding and abening can be at once arrested and held for the common-naw offences of assault and breach of the peace, and the latter can certainly be arrested under the statute. If, however, the police have reasonable ground to apprehend in advance that a prize-fight is about to take place, they can proceed under the statute and obtain warrants and competite persons proposing to fight and the other persons described in the statute to give bonds not to commit any of the offences therein described for the space of one year.

A MISSING PESSEL IN SAFETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 .- The American ship Theobald, which left this port on December 16 1881, with a miscellaneous cargo for San Francisco, and which was supposed to have been lost, no tidings having been received of her since January last, has, according to a letter received in this city from the ship's mate, arrived at Caimo, Peru, 205 days out. The vessel was short of provisions, having encountered heavy weather for the entire voyage, particularly off Cape Horn. All well, cargo in aven condition.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 5 .- There are new about fitty cases of yellow fever here, and the disease is spreading rapidly. One death has occurred. Reports are conflicting as to the existence of the fever at other points in the distance.